The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

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ADIEU DAY.

Oh, wedding maid! upon your ancient,
And, as you think, unchanging state,
Pray look not back with eyes regretful
On maiden meditations fancy free.

Be not like those who, sitting down before
The fire of hell, return to view
The scene of all the light and warmth they threw
Over the past, when they are burned to the core.

Nor, when you turn your eyes
Upon the broad flood of the present way,
Let your mind run on the running river
Of the past forever and forever.

Pray, do not mock me with your sighs
For the old days recalled aright
With all their passions and their play
Of glorious hope and heavenly light,

When the immortal element was young in us,
When we were twin-born with pleasure,
When we had one heart, one lot, one measure
Of all that time withholds and all that it bestows.

You, in the broad and clear light of to-day
You scarcely can at all remember,
Much less declare, the secret spring
Of those rich days, when from the dawn
Into the dusk we throve
In love as in a hot-house flower.

Much memory must lie buried
Under the sea of your new life's tide;
And out of sight must utterly have died
All measure of the depth required

To fathom the dear dead that day by day
Lie interred in your consciousness,
But not to me shall they grow less,
Nor shall I put away

My recollection of them; I cannot spare
A thought of all the love we bore
Each other in the golden prime
Of youth that returns no more.

Why should I part with memory
Of the moments that were surely mine
Before the present was yours and mine?
Why should I fear to look backward

Upon the path which we trod together
Till our feet came to the spot
Where yours rested and mine moved forward
Without you, dear one, forever?

Why should I seek to forget
The place of the footprints we left
Upon the shore of the past
Which the sea of the present has not yet

Submerged in the waves of the future?
Why should I shrink from the thought
Of the days when our hearts beat as one
And our lives were as yet unwrought?

Why should I fear to remember
The fruit of the garden of love
Which we watered with tears
And trained with the sighs of the grove?

Why should I seek to conceal
The sorrow that sprang from the root
Of the joy that we shared
In the time when we trembled to shoot

Our young hopes above the ground
Of the life that we lived in the spring
Of our youth, when the sun
Of our love was the only thing

That we looked to for light
To show us the way we should go
Through the wilderness
Which we have traversed so?

Why should I wish to forget
The sweet sorrow that sprang from the sense
Of the pain that we felt
When we parted in part

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1869.

A PROGRESS AND ITS CAUSE.

Discussing the respective resources of Great Britain and the United States, contemplating the almost hopeless efforts of our manufacturers to impose upon the then incompetent Administration a true conception of the policy which should govern the American people, as advocates of Free Trade, casting the subject from an English standpoint, in the issue of the Edinburgh Review, just out, we find an article on "Scientific Competition." Twelve years have elapsed since the spokesmen for Sheffield labored to demonstrate that a "peaceful competition" between the two countries could only be secured through the Englishmen channel of Free Trade. In the interim, as have seen the empire of power erected every inch mainly from the grasp of the English manufacturers. Among the noticeable occurrences of the past eight years, none are more remarkable than the process which has attended the enterprise, energy and perseverance of the American manufacturers of iron and steel. In the last mentioned, especially, the efforts of the manufacturers to produce the higher grades of steel have at last been rewarded by a prompt acknowledgment of the ability of American steel by those who formerly permitted themselves to be influenced by an unfounded prejudice. In view of the occurrence of the last nine years, this condition of affairs cannot fail to prove matter of congratulation to every American citizen who has the welfare of the country at heart, since it proves that the United States have changed from the position of an appendage to European manufactures to that of successful rivals. The result is also specially gratifying to the advocates of a sound protective policy, inasmuch as it proves that the accidental enforcement of a protective tariff and the impetus given to the manufacturing interests of the country during the war enabled the American manufacturers to make gigantic strides in the development of our resources. In view of the results, we are sometimes tempted to think that, after all our doubts, and despite the terrible character of the struggle the nation has passed through, the benefits flowing from the rapid development of our vast mineral resources will in the end more than counterbalance the loss and suffering more than sufficient to compensate us for the losses incurred in the prosecution of the war. Already the stunning up of accounts begins to show in our favor. The manufacturing nations who derided the efforts as a means to establish free trade, and to retain the disunionized Republic as a consumer of their products, perceive too late their efforts recoiling upon themselves. The prospect must be all the more hopeless to them when they reflect that the gigantic progress of manufacturing in the United States is scarcely a step in the market connected with the unlimited resources to draw upon, and which are scarcely defined in fact. The question naturally forces itself to their doubting minds: If the ingenuity, patience and perseverance of the American manufacturers counted them, in years past, to overcome the difficulties arising from some prejudice, a lack of skilled labor, and a false conception on the part of the Government of the true policy to be pursued in competing with foreign manufactures, what must be the result when they are also to contend successfully?

Foremost among the nations who have found the United States their best market, is England. As a colony, we gave her food to their population and proved a valuable purchaser. In competition with their skilled labor, they found it simply a convenient fiend when elevated to the rank of a Republic. In all attitudes, we were simply regarded as a factor in producing a tributary essential to the well being and prosperity of Great Britain, consequently guidance taught her to the level of the wretched and unskilled portion of her population, in the hope that by casting them upon our shores they would dig sufficient to supply the necessities of the skilled portion remaining behind without materially affecting the development of a dangerous rival. Anything and everything calculated to [illegible] Britain, during the struggle for the inception of the American Revolution down to the present period, even to actual armed interference in our affairs, has been taken advantage of with a selfish eagerness apparent to the thinking portion of all classes and nations.

One of the practices resorted to by the English manufacturers in particular is the serving of something more than a passing comment, namely, in the exportation of their manufactures to the United States.

The position of England with regard to the exportation of her manufactures to this country will be understood by a single statement of the system pursued by the manufacturers and merchants of Sheffield in times past. To the citizens of Pittsburgh, which to-day is virtually the Sheffield of America, the simple mention of the facts connected with the importation of English steel into this country cannot fail to prove interesting and instructive.

According to the United States tariff the duties payable are as follows on the classes of goods mentioned:

[illegible]

These provisions, it will be seen, are based upon the actual *market value* or wholesale price of the wares manufactured. In addition to the duties upon ordinary articles of the act of July 28, 1866, requires a commission of not less than five per cent. to be added to the invoice. The regulations also require that there shall be added to the "actual market value or wholesale price of imports all costs and charges except insurance, including in every case a charge for commissions at the usual rates," in order to fix the dutiable value. These instructions are so explicit as to prevent even the possibility of misapprehension. In order to understand the relative positions of the American and English manufactures at the time the act of June, 1866, was passed, it will be necessary to allude to the condition of affairs prior to the beginning of the war, when the American manufacturers were laboring to overcome the obstacles which for a time prevented them from producing the higher grades of steel.

To illustrate the system adopted by the English manufacturers, it is only necessary to take up a single article, tool steel. Before the war the higher grades of English steel were sold at sixteen and seventeen cents per pound. When the American manufacturers placed an article in the market inviting comparison, the price of the higher grades of English steel was reduced to thirteen cents per pound. During the war, when the premium on gold reached 100, the English manufacturers demanded from forty to forty-two cents per pound (currency). American steel sold for thirty and thirty-two, making a difference of nearly two hundred dollars per ton! But the best illustration is afforded at the present time, when, with fuel, labor and all the expenses attending the manufacture of steel is more favorable than they were ten years ago, the American manufacturer is selling his product at the same price he obtained "ante bellum." English steel is now sold at nineteen and twenty cents per pound, thus it will be seen that all the encouragement our manufacturers receive is accidental, viz: the difference between the exchange of coin. The reduction of the premium on gold from 32 to 35 or 39 per cent. could not fail to prove disastrous to the American manufacturers.

From 1862, all the steel imported into this country from England was invoiced at from 5 to 6 and 8 per cent. below its market or wholesale value. Steel worth 22 and 24 shillings per cwt. was invoiced at 20 shillings. This practice of marking under the selling price, it seems, has been the custom of the manufacturers and merchants of England for the past ten years, according to the best of our information. The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, discussing the subject, says:

[illegible]

We are further informed that in consequence of the serious aspect the "dispute" assumed, several of the largest establishments in Sheffield have placed their workmen on short time, and that several extensive orders have been ruthlessly countermanded. The largest house in Sheffield has stopped the exportation of steel to this country until the question which has arisen between the United States authorities and the manufacturers of Sheffield shall be satisfactorily decided. In the meantime we are informed meetings were held in the town, at which all the leading firms were represented.

The Sheffield press with one voice admit that the agitation of the subject is owing to the "vigor of President Grant's administration in reforming the American Custom House." The cigar has made itself felt in all directions. Beginning with the abuses which existed in the importations of wines, which were resolved to this country, *not at the price for which they could have been sold to the wholesale trade in France, but at a lower rate*, the difference being calculated to represent the advantage a manufacturer would have over a merchant; the same rule was applied to the manufacturers of Sheffield. The enforcement of the regulations established in our Custom House, *i. e.* requiring the Sheffield merchant themselves to goodwill the same price to pay for them, it seems will place the long and list of outrages upon the unfair means employed by the English manufacturers and merchants to injure and break down American manufactures. That this view is correct, we have the testimony of the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*:

[illegible]

The unreasonableness of the American authorities in refusing to permit the importers to pay the English merchants' claims from five to eight per cent. more than an English or French merchant, or commercial, must be highly provoking, the more especially since this profitable arrangement has not been questioned "for at least ten years past." To add to the disgust of the English manufacturers (if that were possible), we are told the matter is further "complicated" by a second difficulty which has arisen concerning the question treated as to the amount to be added to the invoices of cutlery for commission. Between these perplexing questions, of which it apparently is no hope of an early settlement, Joan Bull has evidence a disposition to pursue somewhat the course of hastily. Should he persist in the anger he manifests, the influence on the one hand, and the gradual growth of the manufactures of other countries, on the other, will soon bring him to his senses.

Foremost among the nations who have found the United States their best market, is England. As a colony, we gave her food to their population and proved a valuable purchaser. In competition with their skilled labor, they found it simply a convenient fiend when elevated to the rank of a Republic. In all attitudes, we were simply regarded as a factor in producing a tributary essential to the well being and prosperity of Great Britain, consequently guidance taught her to the level of the wretched and unskilled portion of her population, in the hope that by casting them upon our shores they would dig sufficient to supply the necessities of the skilled portion remaining behind without materially affecting the development of a dangerous rival. Anything and everything calculated to [illegible] Britain, during the struggle for the inception of the American Revolution down to the present period, even to actual armed interference in our affairs, has been taken advantage of with a selfish eagerness apparent to the thinking portion of all classes and nations.

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ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

The centennial anniversary of the birthday of Humboldt, and the arrangements making by the citizens of Pittsburgh for the commemoration, invite a study of the life of the greatest savant of the nineteenth century, and a retrospect of his achievements in the domain of natural and physical science. In isolated departments of science men of equal, or superior qualifications might be named, to sustain the power of these branches, but no one who, like Humboldt, was gifted by advance and inclination as well as by acquisition. This was the striking element of his greatness.

Humboldt was born in Berlin, in that memorable year which gave to the world philosophers, warriors and statesmen who have changed the face of science and the condition of affairs in our century. It was in 1769. Cuvier and Schiller were born, and Napoleon and Wellington as children of the same year. In his youth year he lost his father who had been a Major in Frederick's army during the Seven Years' war, but his mother took excellent care of him, and watched over his early education. Her influence over him is shown by the fact that he suppressed his yearning for the sight of foreign lands, and did not begin to make active preparations for his travels during her lifetime. A singular combination of circumstances prepared him for his great career as no other young man had ever been prepared. He was to be a statesman—that was the view of his family, and there was a fair chance for him to enter high office owing to his noble birth. Successively he studied at the universities of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Berlin and Gottingen. While at Gottingen he became acquainted with George Forester, who traveled with him in Belgium and Holland, and to England, where Forester introduced him to Sir Joseph Banks. Then the companions of Captain Cook, on his first and second voyages round the world, who were already veterans in years and eminent as promoters of physical science, were the early guides of Humboldt in his aspirations for scientific distinction. But he was to be a statesman, and having their companionship he was at the Academy of Commerce, Hamburg, for six months, and then begged so hard that his mother allowed him to go to Freyberg and study geology with Werner, with a view of obtaining a situation in the Administration of Mines. How his period of pupilage ends,—and in 1792 he was appointed an officer of the mines. Yet he was always wandering in every direction, seeking for information and new objects of study. He visited Vienna, and made himself familiar with the discoveries of Galvani; at Jena he formed an intimate acquaintance with Schiller and Goethe, and studied anatomy with Loder. In the period of all embracing activity he studied astronomy, his attention having been called to it by Von Zach, who showed Humboldt how to what extent astronomy would be useful to him in his travels.

So prepared, Humboldt now launched over his plans of foreign travel. From his earliest youth it had been his desire to explore the untrodden regions of the earth. First from the mere desire of adventure and spirit of enterprise, but as his mind expanded, was added the increasing desire for knowledge, a perception of existing deficiencies and an estimate of those special quarters and regions in which the illustrious personage demanded filling. At the age of eighteen he tells us he had fully conceived the idea of those labors to which the main part of his life was to be devoted.

His education in practical science had been peculiarly of a character to qualify him for an explorer. He had published in 1790 as the first book on certain basaltic formations on the Rhine, an earlier literary effort on the art of drawing among the Greeks never having been printed. In 1792 he appeared his work on Gallic and northern districts, in which, now after a lapse of more than half a century, and the enormous progress of physiology, may be seen the sagacity of his experiments in galvanism. He had lost his mother, and his mind was inflamed for the sight of foreign and especially tropic lands. He studied to prosecute his purpose of a great scientific expedition. Evidently he does not care where he shall go, for he considers propositions of travel in Australia, Barbary and Egypt, expecting and hoping to join the scientific corps that accompanied Napoleon to Egypt. In Paris, in 1797, he purchases the best astronomical, meteorological and surveying instruments. Failing in his plans of travel, in Africa and the East, in company with the young botanist, Bonpland, he went to Spain. He is so well received in Madrid that he turns his thoughts to an exploration of the Spanish possessions in America, which at the close of the last century comprised nearly all of South America, and Mexico, Texas, Louisiana and Florida in North America, with many of the West India Islands.

On the 5th of June, 1799, Humboldt embarked with Bonpland on a Spanish frigate for South America. Eluding the English cruisers they arrived at Cumana, in Venezuela, on the 16th of July following. Previous to leaving Spain, Humboldt secured passports and orders opening up to him all the Spanish possessions in America and the East Indies, and permitting him the free use of all scientific instruments in the colonies. Such extensive privileges had never before been granted to any traveler.

Humboldt spent four years in the active use of exploring the South American continent, the West Indies and Mexico. This field was then almost entirely new to scientific research. During these two years of exploration the masses of collected specimens, geological, botanical, zoological and miscellaneous, became by degrees enormous. The difficulties of packing and conveying them were great, and the fear of losing them a source of anxiety to the indefatigable collectors. Triplicate sets were prepared and packed, one set sent, as opportunity offered, to the United States, for shipment to England, another to France or Spain, while the third continually accompanied the travelers on a long train of mules. Of the two former sets, to the chance of success in which the European powers were then accustomed, many failed to reach their destination.

In May, 1804, Humboldt arrived at Philadelphia, from Cuba and Mexico, on his return voyage to Europe. He enjoyed a friendly reception at Washington from Jefferson, and leaving the new world, landed at Bordeaux, August 3, 1804, having spent about five years in America, and gained a larger store of observations and collections in all departments of natural science, in geography, statistics, and ethnography than all previous travelers.

Aside from his intellectual qualifications, Humboldt was physically possessed of the elements of a great traveler. He was gifted with a constitution and bodily powers of unusual vigor, and he encountered not only without inconvenience but with pleasure, the difficulties and privations which beset life in regions unfamiliar by civilized habits. He appears to have dispensed people and hostility, and conciliated the good will of the various grades and classes of persons with whom he was brought in contact. While in South America, in 1802, he ascended Chimborazo, reaching the unprecedented altitude of 19,000 feet, and being only prevented by a deep crevasse from advancing to the summit. In 1808, in remembrance of this achievement, he had Thurwaldsen form that "Chimborazo in the greatest mountain in the world." And at the same visit, advised his young American admirer "that nothing promotes a man's fame like travel, if it does not kill at the outset. For my part," said he, "I keep my hands everywhere. During the five years in South America and the West Indies, I passed through the midst of black vomit and yellow fever unharmed." But, directed to the study of nature, Humboldt was no less interested in questions regarding the condition of men and nations, he diligence with his many powers and engineers the condition, and aspirations on the origin and prospects of the various tribes of the human family with whom he was brought into contact.

At thirty-six years of age Humboldt is in Europe from his American explorations, with collections made in foreign lands, such as had never before been brought together. Here we meet a singular circumstance. The German nobleman and the favorite of Prussian and Spanish courts, [illegible] for two years (1805-1807) to work out the result of his scientific labors. He was no doubt induced to make this change of residence by the extraordinary concourse of distinguished men in all branches of science resident in Paris, with whom he thought he could best discuss his observations. The strictly scientific character of the residence in Berlin [illegible] to his intelligent collaborators of science, but the most interesting portion to the public at large was his "Personal Narrative," which, in five volumes, appeared at successive intervals from 1814 to 1825. In this work he details his personal adventures, and gives vivid and [illegible] descriptions of the natural scenery and phenomena.

In 1827 Humboldt was hindered the direction of educational affairs in Prussia—one of the highest and most brilliant positions at the Court of Berlin, but he chose to remain in the society of the illustrious men who then made Paris the center of intellectual influence. Upon the coronation of the King of Prussia, he returned to his native land, taking up his residence in Berlin, and there he delivered a series of lectures preparatory to the publication of Cosmos, for in substance, even in form and arrangement, these lectures, of which the papers of that day gave short accounts, are a sort of prologue to the Cosmos, and a preparation to its publication. In 1829, when he was sixty years of age, he undertakes another great journey. He accepts the invitation of the Russian Emperor Nicholas to visit the Ural Mountains, with a view of examining the gold mines, and localities where platina and diamonds had been found, to determine their geological relation. The entire journey of over two thousand miles was made in nine months, and its results given to the public in "Researches in Central Asia," published in 1843. He had hardly returned to Berlin, when in consequence of the revolution of 1830, he was sent on account of his personal friendship for the Orleans family, as an extraordinary ambassador to France to honor the elevation of Louis Philippe to the throne. From 1830 to 1848, he lived chiefly in Berlin and Paris. From 1848 until his death in May, 1859, he lived uninterruptedly in Berlin, where he published on the anniversary of his eightieth year a new edition of those charming first flowers of his pen—his "Views of Nature," the first edition of which was published in Germany in 1808. "Cosmos" was published in Stuttgart in 1845-58, but the substance of it was given to the world in 1827-28, in lectures at Berlin and Paris. Its immediate translation into the languages of every civilized nation of the world immediately followed. Up to the period of his death, Humboldt was engaged in supplementary additions to this work, carrying its statements up to the level of the most recent discoveries.

Cosmos is the ripened fruit of his long and useful life. In "Views of Nature," (1808,) he aimed to present a picture of the physical world exclusive of every thing that relates to the turmoil of human society and the ambitions of individual men, so in the evening of his life he determined to give a systematic view of the results of his investigation and thought in the whole domain of natural science—bringing them down to the comprehension of every class of students. "Cosmos"—the principle of universal and perpetual order, law, harmony and reason pervading the material universe—was the result of his determination. His early labors, decided as they were among a vast multiplicity of subjects, including every department of natural history and physical science, yet had a unity of purpose and a connected design corresponding to the enlarged views with which they were undertaken. The leading idea of his last and greatest work was all along present to his conception, and was the guiding principle and stimulus of his researches. "In the evening of a long and active life," says Humboldt in his preface, "I present the public with a work, the indefinite outlines of which have floated in my mind for half a century."

On the score of material brought together by the unprecedented toil, skill and perseverance of his earlier life, Humboldt exercised his unrivaled powers of arrangement, classification and generalization to rear the edifice of a comprehensive system, "developed to embrace," as he says, "nature as a whole, actuated and animated by internal forces." With admirable clearness, he has traced the way in which each branch of science reacts upon and unites itself to others. For example, botany in its widest sense leads to a study of the laws of climate, of temperature, of meteorology; the phenomena of earth, with those of ocean, and of air, must be equally taken into account, while climatology again is intimately connected with solar influence, the revolution of the earth and those with astronomy. This isolated example illustrates the turn of thought which pervades the researches of Humboldt, and stamps the value of his labors. He affords an instance of a man singularly and strongly marked in his whole life and character, by earnest and active direction to one great object—the vision and aspiration of his earliest years—worked out in untiring detail through his middle life, and carried on to the completion and fulfillment in the natural vigor of his long protracted age. In one word the study of universal nature in all her variety, in all her minuteness and all her vastness, and the final bringing together of those treasures of knowledge in the display of their connection and unity. This is the aim of Cosmos.

Humboldt's style is somewhat involved, although there is a fullness and richness of expression and substantial power in his writing, which is remarkable. His works, page after page, run into volumes without divisions into chapters or heads of any sort. He proceeded to others what nature presented to him—combinations interlocked in such a complicated way as to be hardly distinguishable. Professor Agassiz says that he well remembers hearing Arago turn to Humboldt, while speaking of composition, and say: "Humboldt, you don't know how to write a book, you write without end; but that is not a book, it is a library without chapters." Professor Agassiz, in the paper from which this is quoted, makes some interesting observations upon his character and social relations. "Humboldt," he says, "was born near the court. He was brought up in connection with courtiers and men in high positions of life. He was no doubt imbued with the prejudices of his caste. He was a nobleman of high descent. And yet the Head of Kings was the honest friend of Arago. From his intimate relations to the Court of Prussia, some insinuations have been made as to the character of Humboldt. They are as unjust as they are acute in expression. He was never a flatterer of those in power. He has shown it by taking a prominent position in 1848, at the head of those who accompanied the victims of the revolution to their last resting place. But while he expressed his indignation in such a manner, he had the kindliest feelings for all parties. He could not afford, even by an expression, those with whom he had been associated in early life." One characteristic trait of his personal life—his always ready and generous encouragement of rising merit in young cultivators of science—is testified to by all who have written of him. Many have received from him substantial proofs of his sympathy, and one of the most touching instances of this kind is given in Humboldt's letter, addressed soon after the death of Gay Lussac, in his eulogy, delivered soon after Humboldt's death, relates an incident personal to himself, which is so interesting that we quote it entire:

[illegible]

The fame of Humboldt is certainly growing among the people of Canada, and the course of the English Government is not calculated to allay it. There is an evident disposition to leave the Provinces to take care of themselves. This has created much ill feeling, and the annexationists are acquiring bullions. A writer in the Quebec *Chronicle*, representing the class who hold that annexation is the best and only remedy for present difficulties, makes the following declaration:

[illegible]

The vote on the question of "park" or "no park," as published yesterday, would indicate that the citizens stand in the ratio of one to ten against the measure. While this is about the proportion among those who felt interested enough to vote, it must be taken into account that ten thousand voters by remaining away virtually declared that they were indifferent whether the matter was carried or not. There are, in round numbers, fifteen thousand voters in the consolidated city. Only one-third of these felt enough concerned to walk to the polls. In one ward the polls were not opened at all. It would be unreasonable, therefore, to conclude that the public sentiment is so overwhelmingly against a park. Not as many as "the majority of a quorum" have decided the question. With a definite plan, properly understood, before the people, a different result would have been reached. As it is, the vote practically postpones the question of a park for the present, since there is now no law under which Councils can proceed to either purchase or improve grounds.

New Pittsburgh Mining Enterprise.

We saw yesterday some extraordinary specimens of "caliche" or lead ore, at the Executive office of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, situated in the Bank of Commerce building. These specimens weigh from four to seven hundred pounds each, and are from the Hazel Green diggings, Wisconsin, twenty miles from Galena, Illinois. The ore is of the kind which they were taken contains over eleven hundred ounces, though the whole extent of which mineral yielding an average of seventy ounces to the ton. The Hazel Green and Galena ranges of "caliche" have been defined and worked to an average depth of from thirty to forty feet. The records of the mines show that over six millions of dollars of actual merchantable lead have been taken out of the Galena and Hazel Green districts. The ore is found in the "Galena limestone," geologically so called, and in which the mineral greatly abounds. Over one hundred feet of this limestone has been found to be exceedingly rich, and in some places two hundred feet thick, giving a depth of over two hundred feet of mineral yet to be extracted. The surface diggings were stopped at the water level, about one hundred feet. The reasons for the thorough and broad manner in which the mines or ranges have been defined and practically proven over the entire tract, Lately no mills level has been run in a direction to the north of Hazel Green, but it is supposed that with California prices for lead, the ore must indeed be rich to promise good returns. The report of Baron F. V. Richthofen states that it is "the best quality of iron ore which he has found in the Pacific coasting region of magnetic iron ore, the poorest quality of which will yield close on fifty per cent. of metal, while the richest assays at from sixty to seventy per cent." There is abundance of water and timber inside in the neighborhood, and the enterprise promises to be a success.

What Great Britain Does for Education.

There is now a national parliamentary grant of about £800,000 which goes with what is raised by local assessment and voluntary contribution to the education of children in Great Britain, in the year 1868 there were 2,910 schools in Scotland; 11,842 in England and Wales, with registered pupils over ten years of age to the number of 860,280. The average of pupils assessed throughout Scotland last year was, in reading, 9,936, in writing, 8,137, in arithmetic, 7,649. The total number of children registered in all the schools aided by the grant, for the year ending August 31, 1868, is 1,665,353. In 1867 there were 1,225,638 so enrolled, and 787,800 of them were individually examined.

Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, is a growing man, only he grows as no public man should wish to grow. In his State his left-handed friends, of whom there are a good many, are circulating a letter written by him from the Senate Chamber in April last, to "dear Legate," in which he says: "I want you to see the Postmaster-General in person and ask him for the Postoffice at Leavenworth, and if he will give it to you to-day he may count on my support for his nominations, and should either of the President get into trouble, even if it be impeachment, they can count on me to aid in getting them out, by word and vote, and you may so say to him. Don't give me away, but I think you can make it in earnest. I sent for you last night, but could not find you. Burn this as soon as you have read it." Perhaps Mr. Parton may conclude to throw his opinion of Washington morals, after a few more letters of United States Senators get out. While Mr. Pomeroy is worse than some he is no worse than others.

The Byronic revival continues. In the shop windows are displayed pictures of Byron and editions of his works, in all sorts of bindings at all sorts of prices. There was never a greater demand for Byron. While Hazlitt will find thousands of fresh readers, and "Don Juan" will become the delight of countless boarding schools. For this Mrs. Stowe is responsible, although she declares that she has no such intention. Her article on Byron has created such a stir that the *Atlantic* publishers—whose magazine is getting advertised as no other magazine ever was—make no sign. Of course everybody must wait for the *Atlantic* for October.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* said Bonner was "bursting with spleen" because Mrs. Stowe did not let him give her $5,000 for her Byron sensation to print in the *Ledger*. Bonner replies through the New York *Sun* by declaring that a "million or dollars" could not have induced him to print Mrs. Stowe's Byronic article in the *Ledger*." He says he has paid Mrs. Stowe high prices for articles, but they were very different from this. He kindly offers to pay her expenses if she will come himself to his right mind could have advised her to sell for any sum that morbid, terrible and unnatural hallucination about Lord Byron. And the people her along by promising that "it is a most unfortunate thing for Mrs. Stowe to have her name forever associated with such a revolting invention."

A California letter says: "White Pine has a serious rival in the Cope district, which is proving richer and richer, and is nearer the line of the Central Pacific railroad. Four nearly No. 1 silver mines have been opened, which will be known as the California, Argenta, Hamilton, and Mammoth companies. After these, in promise for the future, come the Talker, Duluth, Great Eastern and Crescent companies. Ore from the Cope mines which has been recently assayed, yielded at the rate of $250 to the ton. Wood is plentiful and cheap, and water comes from the mines, and water is abundant on the spot."

Three monitors which left Mound City, have reached New Orleans, where considerable curiosity exists about what they are intended for. They are in a dilapidated condition, as are two others which are expected at Memphis. The Cubans in New Orleans profess to see in them something favorable to their cause. But if they are to be of service to anybody or thing, they will have to be overhauled at considerable expense.

The impression on all hands appears to be that the cold crop news will come to the rescue by and row the Harvardsmen their own ground and in their own way. Benjamin Brown, graduate of Harvard, Singleton, Staten Island, office to give those towards defraying the expense. Several other offers have been made. There seems to be a reluctance on the other side to enter upon such a trial.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Practicable Railroad Route—Letter from W. Milnor Roberts, Esq.

W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., who was chosen by Jay Cooke & Co., to make an exploration of the proposed Northern Pacific Railway route, has written a letter from a Jocko river, Montana Territory, dated August 8th, in which he confirms the previous favorable reports of the practicability of the route. In fact, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., who have the financial management of the enterprise, are so well satisfied with the reports of the exploring party that they will at once inaugurate measures for the prosecution of the work. Mr. Roberts, in his last letter, speaks in glowing terms of the fertility of the soil along the route traversed between Walla Walla and Spokan river, where "cattle range all winter without necessity for other food or housing;" where wheat, rye, barley, oats and all our vegetables grow in great perfection, and where apples, pears, plums and grapes attain larger sizes and as fine flavor as those of the East. Without speaking definitely respecting the ground for railroad purposes until he reaches the summit of the Rocky Mountains, he says:

"I have come up every way of making notes and my case was of reducing upon the whole question of this railroad route from the Pacific Ocean to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and I purpose in nothing you any random statements. In a general way I can say that I am satisfied that there is a practicable railroad route from Puget Sound, and from the mouth of the Columbia river, to the Rocky Mountains at this place, with favorable grades and curvatures, without any difficulty worth mentioning. The greater portion of the route lies through or near to a mountain pass of the Cascade range, and the passes are total purposes, and south of it through the best, and the Columbia river, which I have examined, and I am prepared to make the above statement. It will be necessary to bridge the Columbia river at the matter much more in detail when treating of the routes, but I regard the above as sufficient for the present general fact. There are miles of the road which will be very easy and unobtrusive, but there are many miles which will require a heavy grade. I am warranted in saying so far as I have in the present examination, and I desire particularly that you should not anticipate me as expressing an opinion in favor of any particular route.

Referring to the rivers passed in their explorations, Mr. Roberts says the Clark's Fork of the Columbia is a noble river, averaging from seven hundred to one thousand feet in width, and having even at its lowest stages an immense volume of water. It is as large as the Ohio before Pittsburgh and Wheeling, but has more than six times the water flow. The Flathead river, one of its main branches, is from five hundred to seven hundred feet wide, with a volume of water at its lowest stage at more than twice the size of the Ohio at low water, and is navigable for eighty miles in one stretch at a medium stage.

The Northern railroad the Columbia Valley, is viewed as it is the only practicable settlement and way business would follow from the arrangements for finding a market for the productive interests of the valley. The Northern Pacific railroad, which is to the Valley of Portland, will at once furnish a market for the products of the valley, and the Willamette Valley is already so well settled as to afford a large business. The Columbia river is an ocean road. Grain from and vegetables in abundance will be sent to the Pacific coast, and with the support of railroad lands engaged in construction, and the settlement of the country, the road will have big or transportation by land. The Willamette Valley is one of the finest agricultural regions of the West.

In a brief letter, dated Deer Lodge City, August 25th, Mr. Roberts says: "The country, as far as we have come, is remarkably favorable for the enterprise."

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

County Exhibitions in Ohio.

The following is a list of the County Fairs to be held by the Agricultural Societies of Ohio:

Knox	Mt. Vernon	Sept. 7-9
Lucas	Springfield	Sept. 7-10
Franklin	Columbus	Sept. 7-10
Hamilton	Carthage	Sept. 7-11
Jefferson	Deffaltz	Sept. 8-11
Allen	Lima	Sept. 8-10
Ashland	Ashland	Sept. 8-10
Clermont	Bantam	Sept. 14-15
Lawrence	Ironton	Sept. 14-15
Tuscarawas	Warren	Sept. 14-17
Portage	Ravenna	Sept. 15-17
Muskingum	Zanesville	Sept. 21-24
Lorain	Norton	Sept. 21-23
Wayne	Sidney	Sept. 21-24
Columbiana	New Lisbon	Sept. 21-24
Clark	Clifton	Sept. 21-24
Ross	Chillicothe	Sept. 21-24
Jefferson	Deffaltz	Sept. 28-30
Medina	Medina	Sept. 28-30
Champaign	Urbana	Sept. 28, Oct. 1
Union	Marysville	Sept. 28, Oct. 1
Cuyahoga	Cleveland	Sept. 28, Oct. 1
Darke	Greenville	Sept. 28, Oct. 1
Harrison	Cadiz	Sept. 28, Oct. 1
Lake	Painesville	Sept. 28, Oct. 1
Perry	Somerset	Sept. 28, Oct. 1
Delaware	Delaware	Oct. 5-8
Mahoning	Canfield	Oct. 5-8
Pike	Hamilton	Oct. 5-8
Lorain	Elyria	Oct. 5-8
Scioto	Portsmouth	Oct. 5-8
Summit	Akron	Oct. 5-8
Ward	Tontogany	Oct. 5-8
Hancock	Findlay	Oct. 5-8
Jackson	Jackson	Oct. 7-8
Washington	Marietta	Oct. 7-9
Miami	Troy	Oct. 27-30
Morgan	Stockportville	Oct. 13-15
Noble	Sarahsville	Oct. 13-15

California has at length started a company to work her iron mines. The locality selected is in Gold and Mohawk Valleys, (Sierra and Plumas counties,) and the capital stock of the company is fixed at $1,200,000. It need hardly be stated to that with California prices for labor, the ore must indeed be rich to promise good returns. The report of Baron F. V. Richthofen states that it is "the best quality of iron ore which he has found in the Pacific coasting region of magnetic iron ore, the poorest quality of which will yield close on fifty per cent. of metal, while the richest assays at from sixty to seventy per cent." There is abundance of water and timber inside in the neighborhood, and the enterprise promises to be a success.

Dr. Lushington, Lady Byron's legal adviser, is not dead. He was born in 1782, and is consequently now eighty-seven years of age. He is of the family of the Kentish origin. Other members of it are the Judge's son, Mr. Vernon Lushington, a distinguished admiralty barrister, and his nephews, Sir Henry Lushington, an Indian judge, and Vice Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K. C. B. It is reported that if Mrs. Stowe's story does not accord with the views of news which influenced him to advise Lady Byron not to return to her husband, he should act as he advised Lady Byron to do so accord, but the facts would still remain that Lady Byron was the source in both cases.

One of the New York railway companies has adopted the theater plan of selling secured seats. A passenger may buy a ticket, at a small advance, with a coupon or number which gives him a seat in the cars. Some of the companies this proceeding as if it were an extraordinary concession or favor to travelers. Whereas, every railway company is bound to provide a seat, and pretty much all they close, for every passenger on advancing upon the regular rate of fare. The car seats are to be numbered, as at the theaters, and tickets issued to correspond.

The real leading spirit of Japan now is Satsuma, the Treasurer of the Empire. He is the richest of the native princes, or Daimios; adopts every improvement, arms his followers with breech-loading rifles, has sent as many as fifty young Japanese to be educated in various parts of Europe, and, in a word, is a man of the times. Since he has come to be second in command, he has done much to improve the currency, which was debased by the Tycoon's government. Under the old system, for example, a piece of gold worth $5 was coined into $10 pieces, and so on with silver. Satsuma has issued a new coinage of honest money, and has thus added greatly to the wealth of the country. He is also a friend of the Mikado, and is oppos

Weekly Commercial.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

An Unfashionable Search Resulting in Some Information of What Will be Worn—Another Fashionable Weather Bound at Sorrento's.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, September 2nd.

At fashion, as fashion, there is nothing to say for this month; all the fashion writers, and all the fashionables, are in the country holding themselves in readiness for the coming winter, but not for that there is nothing to say, as only the old streets make so much noise as the new ones are silent, and only the old ladies make so much gossip as the young ones are out in ballrooms. Indeed gossip is the staple article of conversation in the world of fashion this month, as it is the month of weddings, and the only subject of conversation is the weddings that have been, that are to be, and that ought to be. Of course, when such a subject is exhausted, the fashions will be discussed, but as there are no fashions this month, and as the fashions for the winter will not be authoritatively known for a month to come, the fashionables will be reduced to the necessity of talking of the weather, which is the resource of the middle classes.

It is time that fall styles are sold and fall goods are advertised, but that are the refuse of last season and are sold at reduced prices to those country people who come to town at this season to get a cheap outfit, and who are economy that fashion and cannot see the use of paying double the price for a fabric or a style because it is "new."

Economy is a very good thing, no doubt.

The walking suit, a little shorter than has been worn during the past season, may be either open, trimmed heavily with fringe of the same shade, with braid or velvet, with buttonhole pipings, upon a contrasting edge.

Black cannon cotton will be very largely worn both with suits and home dresses. It is often mounted in loops, rosettes, braid or ruches of the same goods, or of silk or velvet, which can be removed from one dress to another. The next time need upon white piqué is mounted will serve for muslin, say, or poplin or satin.

Home dresses of lilac, green, or scarlet cashmere or merino will be made perfectly plain with a demi-train and a demi-basque, and a row of tassel ribbons velvet ornaments on the edge of the basque, and the skirt to be laid in the back with double square box and pendent fringe.

The only thing may be quoted in front, worn with a chemisette and the sleeves, and made laced with velvet of the same shade to the material, quoted upon the edge and to be laced with velvet, close the body and instead of the usual sash a scarf of the same stuff as the dress edged in the same way, and you have a choice of three styles all equally novel and fashionable.

The combination of black with white has been a favorite one for many seasons, and is no more in vogue than ever. Soft black silks are trimmed with black and white gimp and white ruches and pipings.

Edges cut out or ruffles have taken the place of the scalloped ones, and are found worn in gimp as well as muslin, and in both the fashionable dress.

Flounces are worn on the skirts of dresses, the shirts when the material admits and many will be very little trimmed. Bodies are still worn long in front, and the sleeves are still a matter of fancy, some being tight, some demi-tight, some loose, and some hanging open from the elbow to the shoulder, and others with the tight sleeve and the open one.

There is no change at present in the cut of skirts nor in the size of hoops worn with short dresses, but the long dress will require a larger hoop than the last, it is not unlikely, as the dresses are to be longer and the trains more elaborate.

Bonnets are worn small, and the hair is dressed low behind, and the fringe is worn with the bonnet.

There is no change at present in the cut of cloaks nor in the size of hoops worn with short dresses, but the long dress will require a larger hoop than the last, it is not unlikely, as the dresses are to be longer and the trains more elaborate.

The Canadian cloak of English cloth, with a deep cape and hood, is the favorite for the early autumn, but are also in favor for the winter. The Canadian cloak of English cloth is made with a deep cape and hood, and is generally worn over the head. The cape is usually cut in the form of a shawl, and is worn over the head, and is cut high on the neck, and is trimmed with a deep fringe, and with bands of velvet and embroidery, and fringe.

Hats are worn small in front, and large in the back, and are trimmed with long ostrich feathers, but the bonnet and the Stewart crown are the favorite shapes for the great change, however, is in the material, and the fashionable bonnets are made of silk, velvet, and satin, with feathers, flowers, and ribbons, and the fashionable hat is made of felt, and is trimmed with ribbon and feathers.

The following are the genuine figures of a very moderate outfit obtained on a promising lady on the front of a first class fashionable boarding house, and, however, that the parties employing it and they cannot now be identified, as they would not like to get up another at that price. It may furnish an approximate idea of the cost of an outfit for other young women who are contemplating matrimony, and outfits in the future. The list, it will be seen, does not include under-clothing:

Veil and orange flowers	$ 20 00
Traveling dress	40 00
Shawl	30 00
Dry goods	100 00
Dry goods	75 00
Dry goods	50 00
Dry goods	50 00
Hosiery	10 00
Hosiery	10 00
Hosiery	10

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1869.

"GLORIOUS OLD ROCK."

General Rosecrans boldly telegraphed to the Democratic authorities in Ohio that they were the family and the creditors [illegible] the acceptance of the nomination for Governor. This Rosecrans has been encouraged by a letter in the course of mail, in which the General devotes two columns to a discussion of the Democratic situation. It is a re-hashed composition, and goes far beyond Gov. Seymour's platform. It says: "Universal freedom, impartial justice and equality before the law, as Democratic symbols, would be the most stupendous joke of the day. Let this be the Democracy that the Rosecrans party believe in and to which he is proud to belong." Were we the speculators, we would like to know exactly not the men who make platforms at Albany, Harrisburg, Columbus, Indianapolis or Springfield. The General will have to go to Richmond, Nashville, Montgomery or Jackson and seek political companionship with the live men who grew up their "fossil ideas" on the field of battle. They are better company for the Union General-today than the remnant of the Peace Democracy of the North.

Nor is General Rosecrans less orthodox when he passes from the discussion of the rights of man to consider the financial situation. It would almost seem, in this respect, that the letter was addressed to a Republican instead of a Democratic Committee, and that it was intended as an indictment of the financial policy of General Grant's administration. The first thing to be done to relieve the labor and business of the country, he insists, is to diminish our expenses at home, increase our credit abroad, and advance our bonds in foreign markets, until the rate is reduced by a new issue of a lower rate of interest. This is exactly what General Grant is now doing. It is evident the gospel, according to Pike-morrow, has no bitter with General Rosecrans. What could be more soothing than the domination of the quivering greenback doctrine, remembering that it is addressed to Democrats:

"Universal freedom, letting a popular prejudice or a class interest stand between the citizen and the enjoyment of liberty, property and life, is not properly belong to the party, and if found in it ought to be cast out. Impartial justice and equality before the law, as Democratic symbols, would be the most stupendous joke of the day. Let this be the Democracy that the Democratic party claims to believe in and to which he is proud to belong. Were we the speculators, we would like to know exactly not the men who make platforms at Albany, Harrisburg, Columbus, Indianapolis or Springfield. The General will have to go to Richmond, Nashville, Montgomery or Jackson and seek political companionship with the live men who grew up their "fossil ideas" on the field of battle. They are better company for the Union General today than the remnant of the Peace Democracy of the North.

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